

Figure 1

elaboration

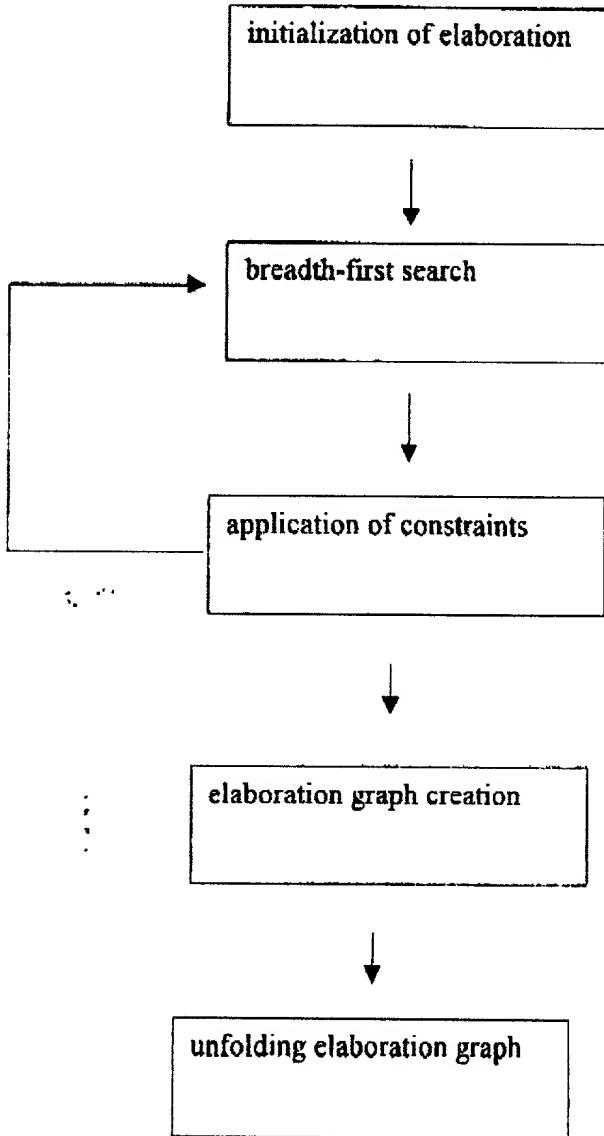
Frontier
not empty

Figure 1 (con't)

control flow analysis

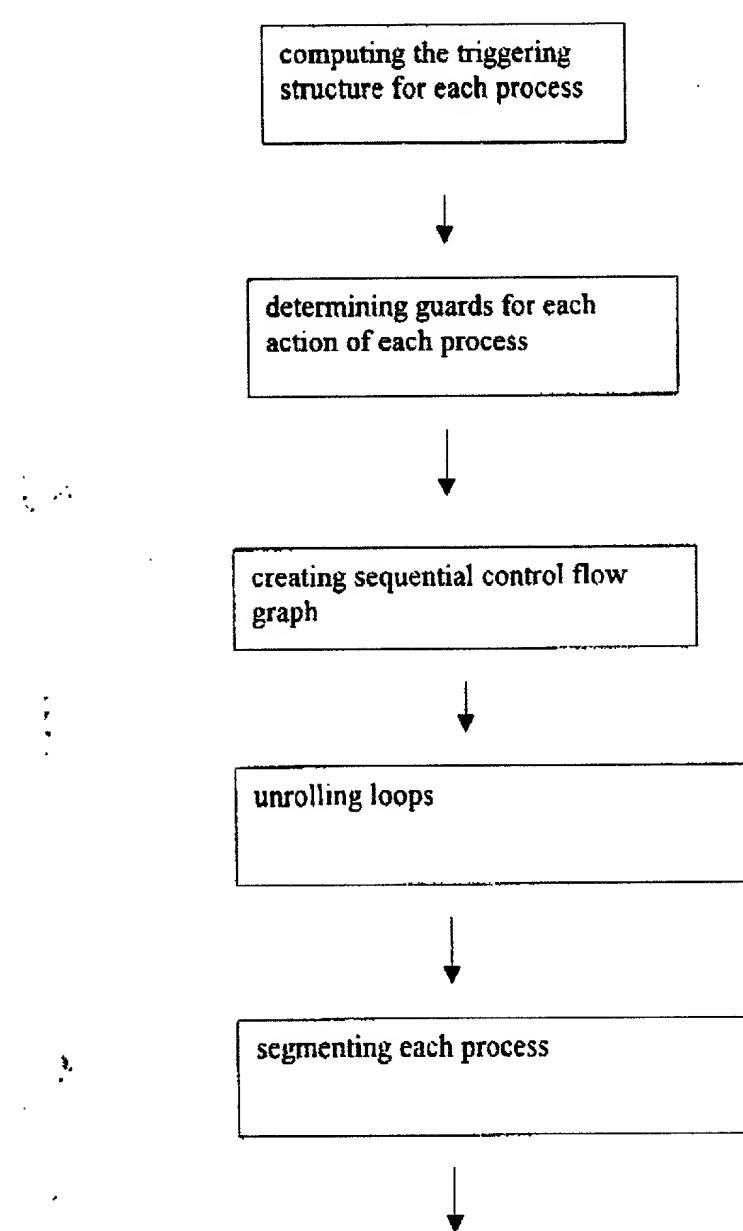


Figure 1 (con't2)

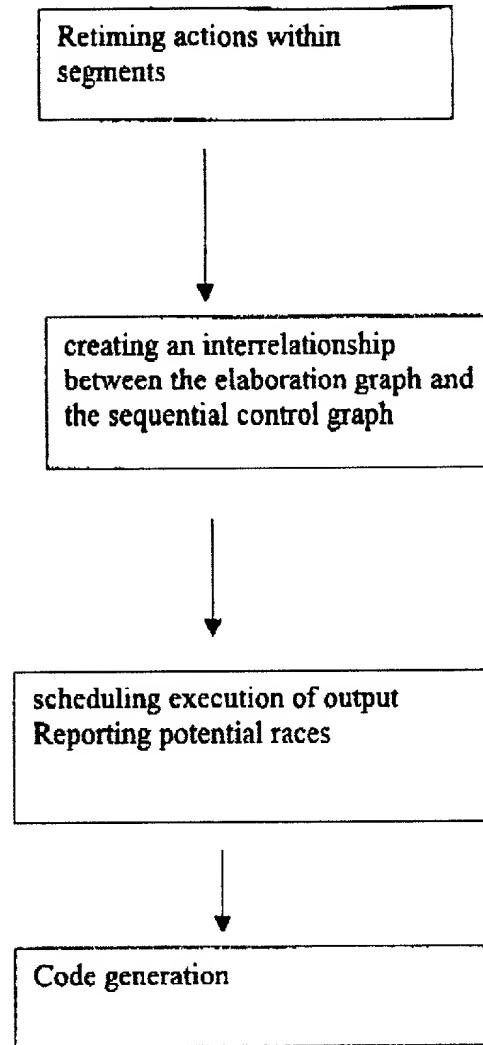


Figure 2: Elaboration Algorithm

```
L ← refsto( top unit )
C = Φ
while L ≠ Φ
  for each reference r in L begin
    NL ← Φ
    t ← typeof( r )
    r.target ← makemode( t )
    C ← C + {constraints of t}
    for each field f in t begin
      NL ← NL + refsto( f )
      C ← apply( C )
    end
  end
  L ← L + NL
end
```

Figure 3

```
<

struct cl {
    id      :int;           // arbiter client
    data    :int;           // my id
    !drdy   :bool;          // data ready - INPUT
    !xreq   :bool;          // transfer request - interface to arb
    !xgrt   :bool;          // transfer grant - arb sets this
    arb     :arb;
    keep arb == sys.arb;
};

struct arb {
    cls    :list of cl;
    data   :int;           // data destination
};

extend sys {
    cl_list :list of cl;
    keep cl_list.size() == 4;
    keep for each in cl_list {
        .id == index;
    };
    arb      :arb;
    keep arb.cls == cl_list;
};

'>
```

Figure 4

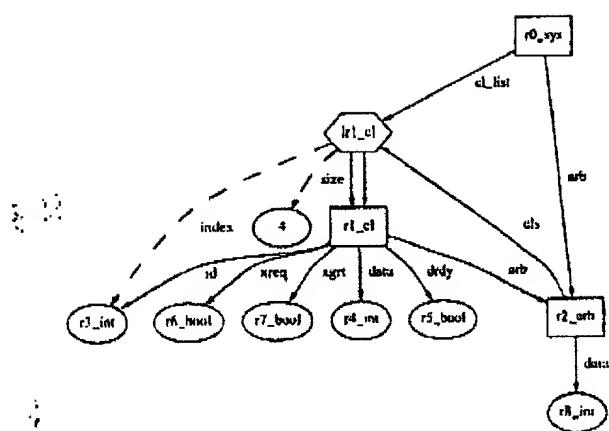


Figure 5A

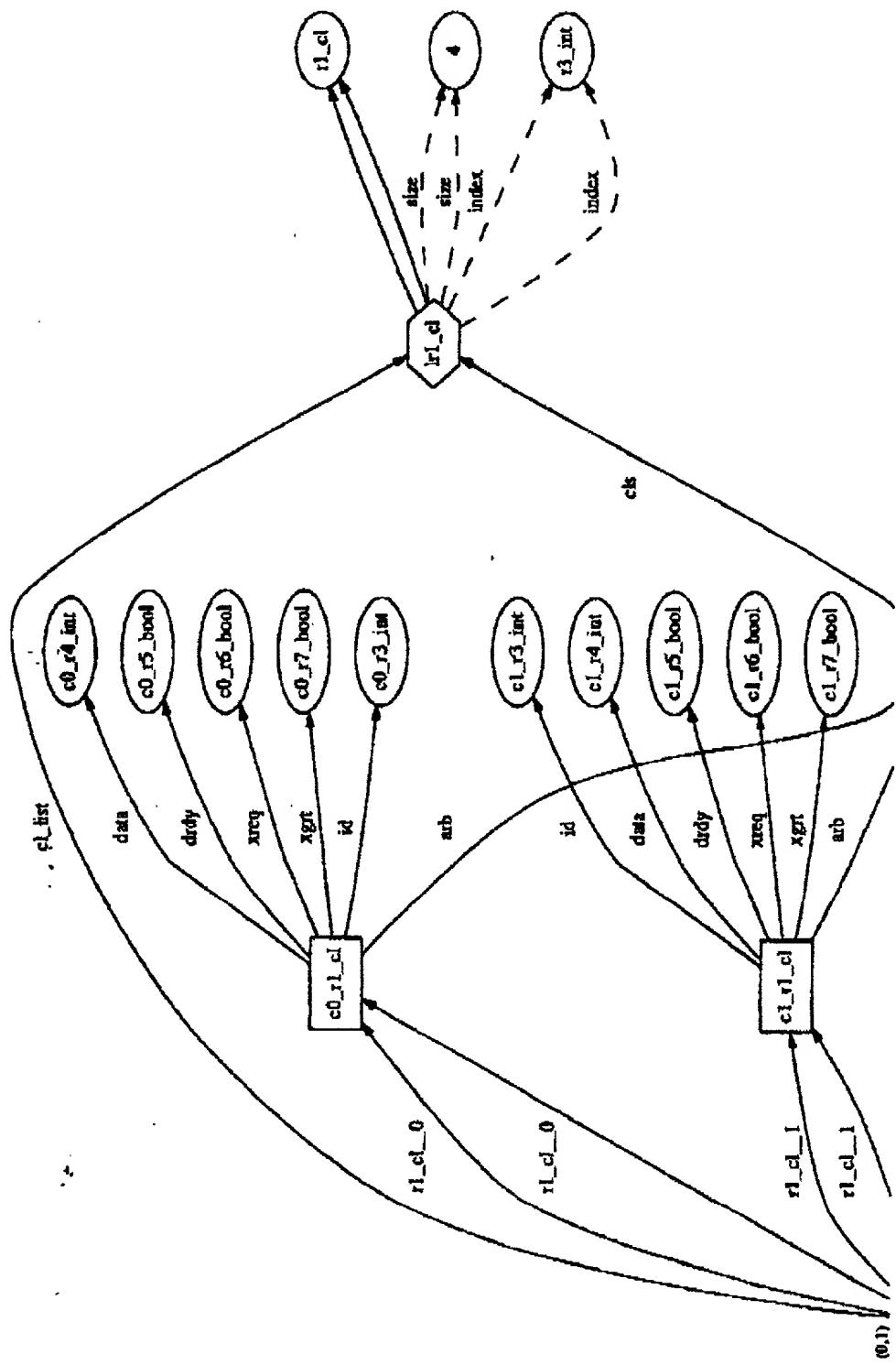
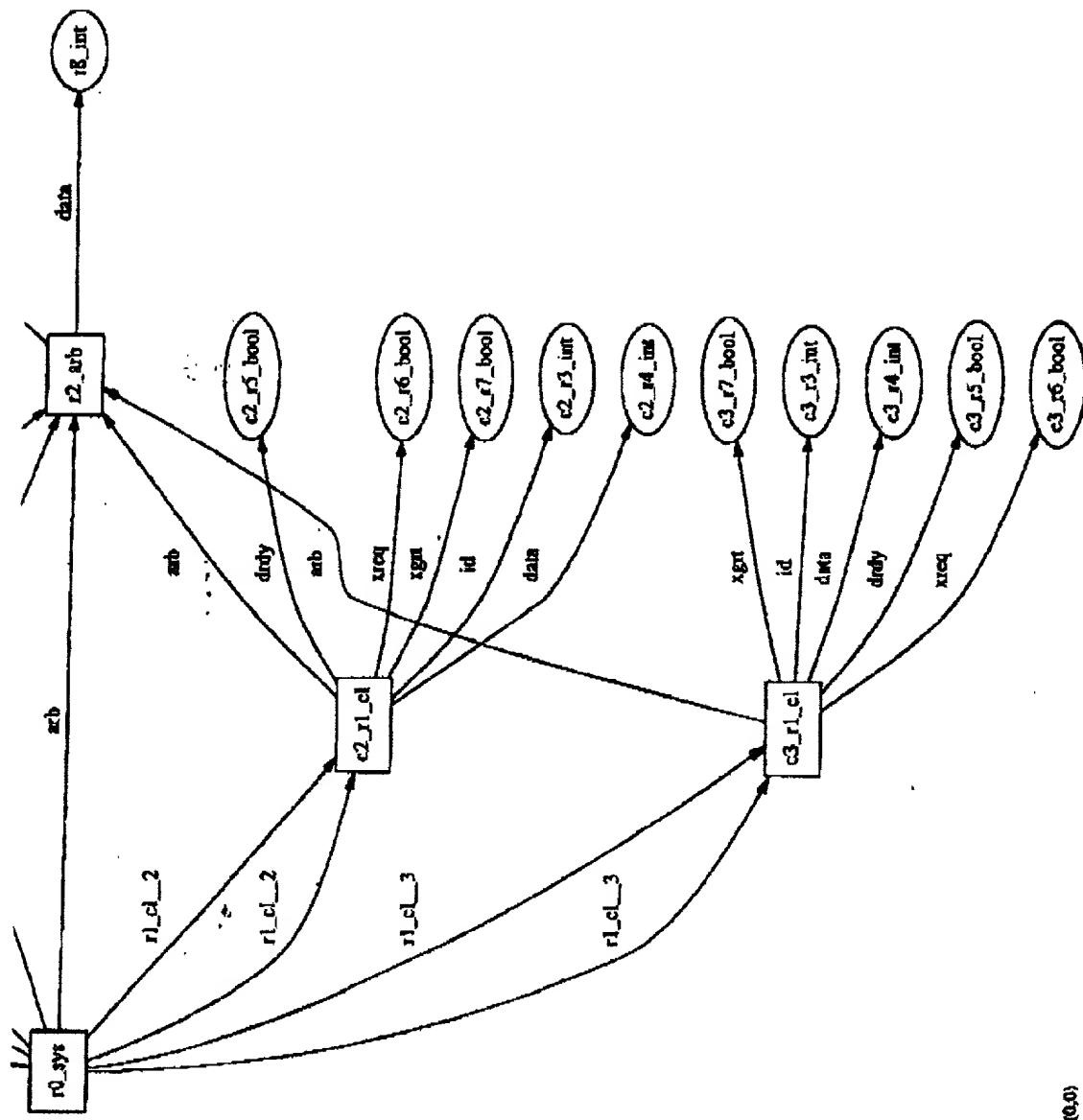


Figure 5B



```
1  <'
2  struct cl {
3      id      :int;           // arbiter client
4      data    :int;           // my id
5      !drdy   :bool;          // data - INPUT
6      !xreq   :bool;          // transfer request
7      !xgrt   :bool;          // transfer grant
8      arb     :arb;
9      keep arb == sys.arb;
10
11     trans() @sys.clk is [
12         while TRUE {
13             wait true(drdy);
14             xreq = TRUE;
15             wait true(xgrt);
16             arb.data = data;
17             wait cycle;
18             xreq = FALSE;
19             wait true(not xgrt);
20             drdy = FALSE;
21         };
22     };
23 };
24
25 struct arb {
26     cls      :list of cl;
27     data    :int;           // data destination
28     switch() @sys.clk is [
29         while TRUE {
30             for each in cls {
31                 if .xreq then {
32                     .xgrt = TRUE;
33                     wait true(not .xreq);
34                     .xgrt = FALSE;
35                 };
36             };
37             wait cycle;
38         };
39     };
40 };
41
42 extend sys {
43     cl_list :list of cl;
44     keep cl_list.size() == 4;
45     keep for each in cl_list {
46         ,id == index;
47     };
48     arb     :arb;
49     keep arb.cls == cl_list;
50     event clk;
51 };
52 '>
```

Figure 6

Figure 7

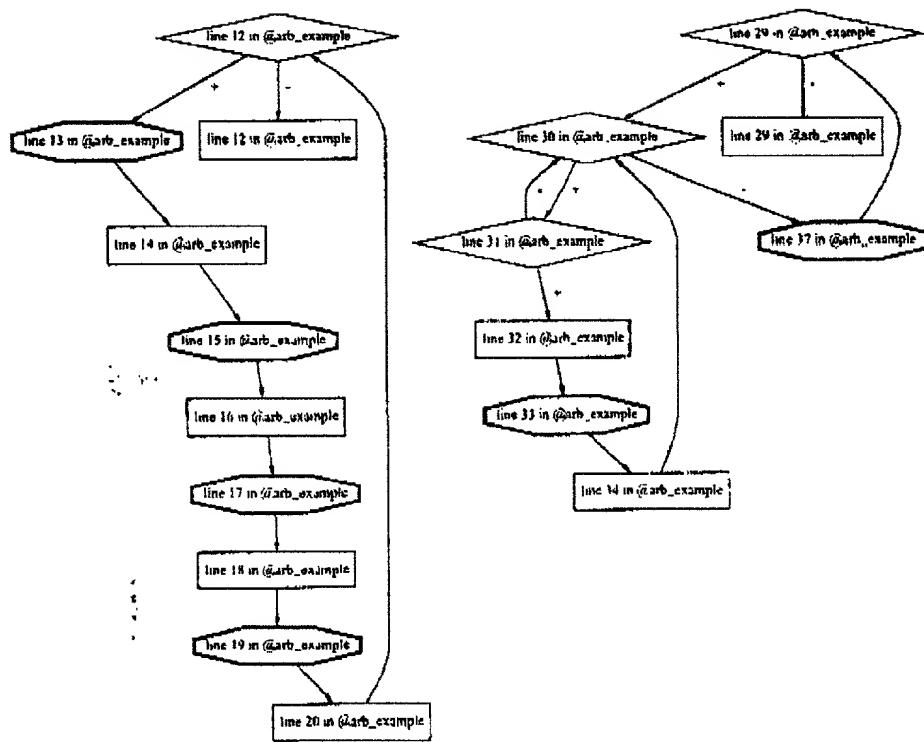
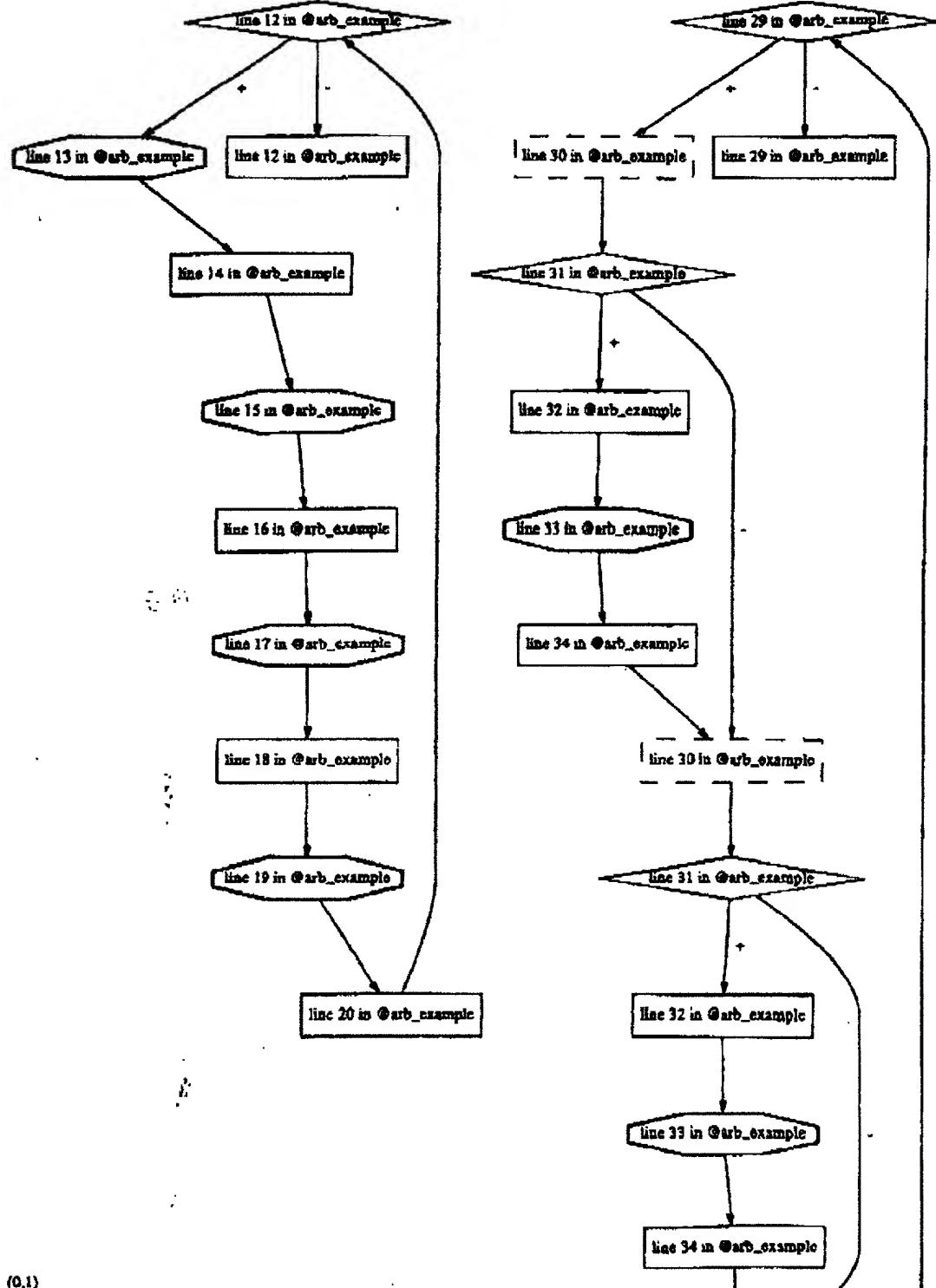


Figure 8 Part I



(0,1)

Figure 8 Part II

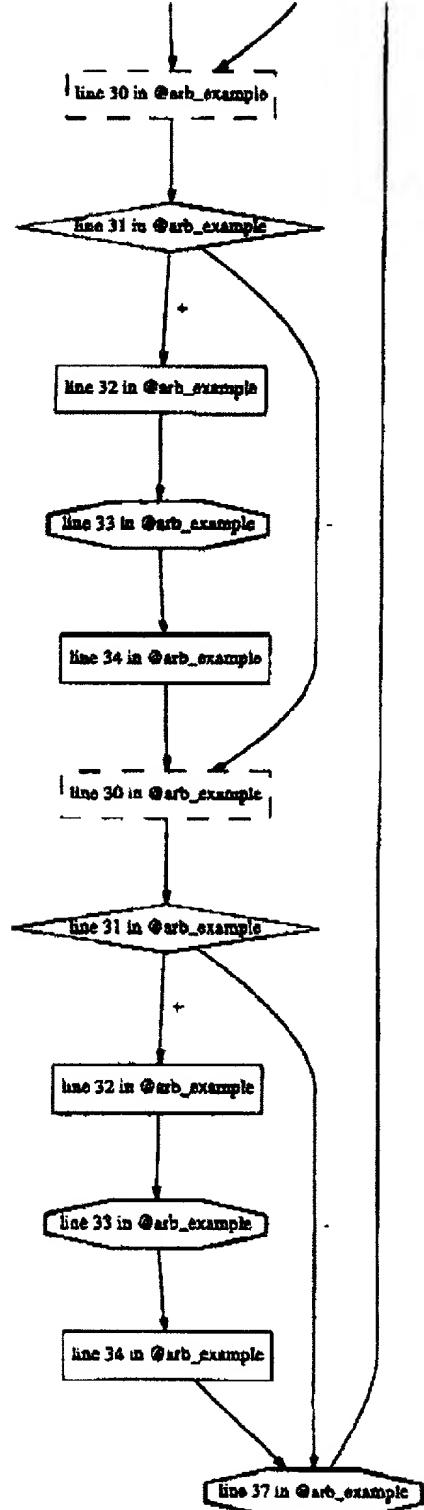
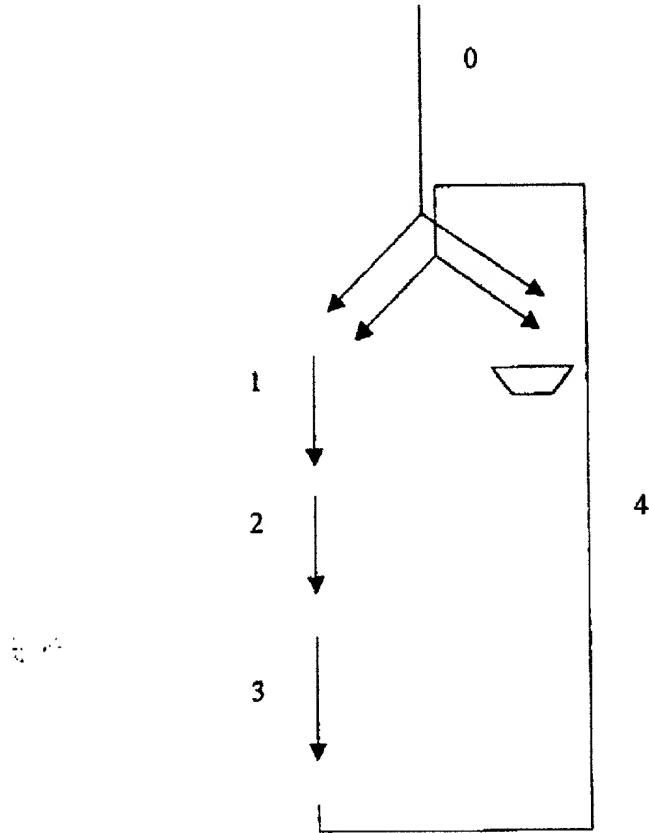


Figure 9: Segmentation of a control flow graph



```
for each node n in EG such that n has processes begin
  for each process p in n begin
    for each segment s in p begin
      for each action a in s begin
        for each read expression e in a begin
          t ← evaluate( e, context )
          tag t with { n, s, 'read' }
        end
        for each write expression e in a begin
          t ← evaluate( e, context )
          tag t with { n, s, 'write' }
        end
      end
    end
  end
end
```

Figure 10

```
1  Peterson's mutex algorithm - simple two agent example
2
3  <
4
5  struct agent {
6      req      :bool;
7      id       :int;
8      oa       :agent;
9      p() @sys.clk is {
10         req = TRUE;
11         sys.k = id;
12         while (sys.k == id) && oa.req {
13             wait cycle;
14         };
15         wait cycle;
16         sys.w = id;      // Critical segment
17         req = FALSE;
18     };
19 };
20
21 extend sys {
22     k      :int;    // Requestors id.
23     w      :int;    // The protected data field
24     a0     :agent;
25     a1     :agent;
26     keep a0.id == 0;
27     keep a0.oa == a1;
28     keep a1.id == 1;
29     keep a1.oa == a0;
30     event clk;
31 };
32
33 >
```

Figure 11

Figure 12

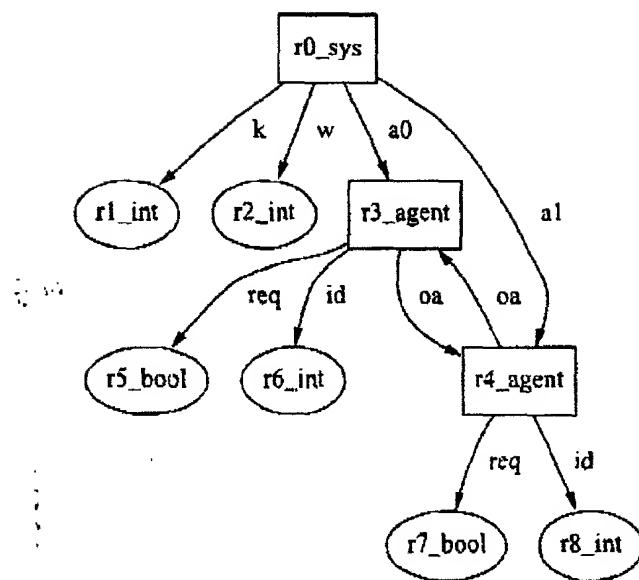


Figure 13

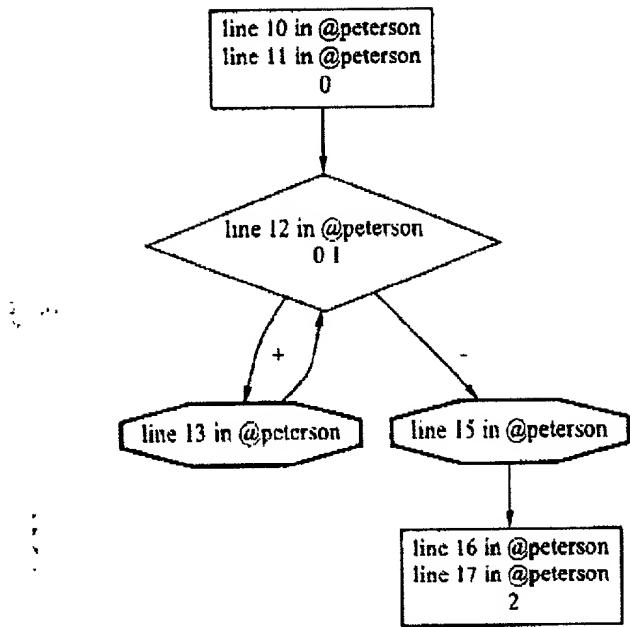
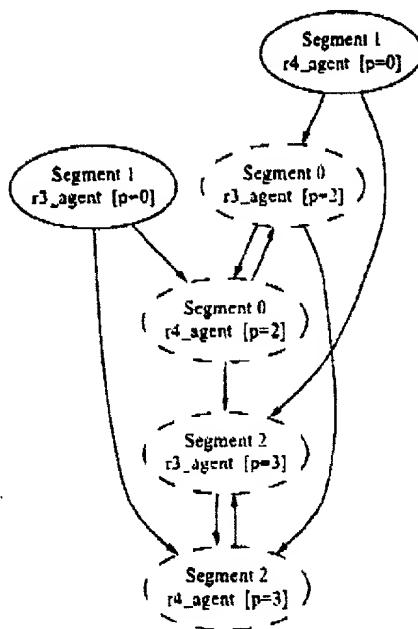


Figure 14



```
1
2      This is an iterator access to hierarchical arrays
3
4      <
5      struct ball {
6          dat      :uint (bits:3);
7          mat      :list of bool;
8          keep mat.size() == 2;
9      };
10
11     struct box {
12         flag     :bool;
13         bl       :list of ball;
14         keep bl.size() == 5;
15     };
16
17     struct iter_type {
18         ar       :list of box;
19         foo() @sys.clk is {
20             wait cycle;
21             for each in ar {
22                 .flag = TRUE;
23                 for each in .bl {
24                     .dat = 2;
25                     .mat[1] = FALSE;
26                 };
27             };
28             ar[2].bl[3].mat[0] = TRUE;
29             ar[2].bl[sys.ind].mat[0] = TRUE;
30         };
31     };
32     ..;
33     extend sys {
34         event clk;
35         arr     :list of box;
36         keep arr.size() == 4;
37         ind     :int;
38
39         iter    :iter_type;
40         keep iter.ar == arr;
41     };
42
43     '>
```

Figure 15

Figure 16

